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been found breeding in Michigan. We have but very few fully identified eggs of this species, and they are still rare in collections, and your find is a very interesting one."

During the past seasons since I found this bird, I have carefully searched the meadows for more specimens of Henslow's Bunting, but without success. The one which I found is now in the United States National Museum, and is labeled Henslow's Bunting (*Ammodramus henslowi*), Accession No. 30409.—JAMES B. PURDY, *Plymouth, Mich.*

Occurrence of Zonotrichia albicollis in California.—On October 27, 1896, Mr. Henry Ward Carriger of Sonoma, Sonoma Co., Cal., secured a specimen of the White-throated Sparrow, a male in almost full plumage. It was observed along a small creek at the edge of the foothills in company with several Golden-crowned Sparrows and greatly resembled them in its actions. The specimen proved to be well nourished, and is the first occurrence of this species recorded from Sonoma County, and adds another record of this bird for California.—C. BARLOW, *Santa Clara, Cal.*

How about the Genus *Pipilo* now?—I observe by the Eighth Supplement to our Check-List that we have officially adopted Mr. Ridgway's new genus *Oreospiza*, for that species which we have been calling *Pipilo chlorurus*. This is well, in my judgment; in fact, I could produce some manuscript, in my own handwriting, of date 1862, in which I took the bird entirely out of the genus *Pipilo*; though I never published that screed, chiefly because my mentor at that time, Professor Baird, was vexed at something I did with Bonaparte's genus *Kieneria*. But the present trouble is that in our Check-List, both eds., "*Pipilo*" *chlorurus* has been interjected forcibly in the middle of its supposed genus, with the black or green and white Towhees in front of it, and the brown Towhees behind it; with the interesting result, that *Oreospiza*, the heterogeneous element or unconformable factor in the case, now splits *Pipilo* apart! Our genera now run (1) *Pipilo*; (2) *Oreospiza*; (3) *Pipilo*. Our species run: No. 589, *Pipilo consobrinus*; 590, *Oreospiza chlorura*; 591, *Pipilo fuscus mesoleucus*. I gladly leave this case to the tender grace of any one who will admit his responsibility for putting "*Pipilo*" *chlorurus* in that fix. I decline to assume any responsibility myself; the bird will be found in several of my works since 1872 in what I took to be its proper position.—ELLIOTT COUES, *Washington, D. C.*

The Bahaman Swallow in Florida.—In a collection of birds purchased several years ago of Mr. W. E. D. Scott I have lately found a Bahaman Swallow (*Callichelidon cyaneoviridis*) the original label of which reads as follows: "Register 12558, W. E. D. Scott, Tarpon Springs, Florida, September 3, 1890; W. S. Dickenson." It is a young bird in practically

unmixed *first plumage* but with fully developed wings. The tail is shorter and less deeply forked than in old birds and the rectrices are worn and faded. Mr. Scott assures me that the data just quoted are in every way correct. He remembers the bird perfectly but had supposed it to be a young White-bellied Swallow which, indeed, it resembles rather closely but from which it may be at once distinguished by its much narrower tail feathers and by the lighter, grayer coloring of its head and back. It is, I believe, the second specimen which has occurred within the limits covered by our Check-List and the first that has been taken on the mainland of Florida. — WILLIAM BREWSTER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Geothlypis agilis a Possible Breeder in Northern Minnesota. — There are points in common between the Carberry bog of Mr. Ernest E. Thompson (see Seton in 'The Auk,' April, 1884, p. 192) and one visited by the writer in the spring of 1893, near Hickory, Aitkin County, Minnesota, where several pairs were nesting, or at least had taken up their residence for the season.

With reference to the actual taking or discovery of nest and eggs of this bird, it is believed that the Manitoba record still remains unique.

Mr. Oscar B. Warren is of the opinion, however, that the Connecticut Warbler nests near Palmer, Michigan, a fledgling young being taken there by him on Aug. 10, 1894.¹

Near Hickory there are many tamarack swamps, but of the several inspected one only appeared suitably attractive for the needs of this shy bird, perhaps one of the least known of our Warblers, and so no doubt by his retiring and terrestrial habits and usually quiet ways, which render easy observation difficult. But to one quite familiar with its characteristic song or notes no such difficulty should exist, for *agilis*, as its name implies, is but seldom seen. The clean cut notes, the *Wheat! our-winter-wheat!* of this lusty songster, with the author thereof in evidence, once heard and seen will surely ever afterwards be remembered.

A mile or more south of Hickory is a typical spruce bog; it begins at the Mille Lacs post-road on the east and extends in a westerly direction possibly three-quarters of a mile, its greatest width being about one-eighth of a mile.

At the eastern end of the bog the trees are mainly of a young growth of the black spruce (*Picea madiana*) arranged in an open and park-like way and presenting a landscape unusually attractive and pleasant to look upon in the beauty of natural detail. The western extremity was largely given up to tamaracks. Many of the spruces were "grizzled with moss" (*Usnea*), and the ground beneath them covered by a dense growth of sphagnum, with here and there occasional patches of pitcher-plants.

It was here on the morning of June 21 that I first discovered my songsters, their loud and cheerful notes penetrating the then clear air,

¹ See 'The Auk,' April, 1895, p. 192.